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FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
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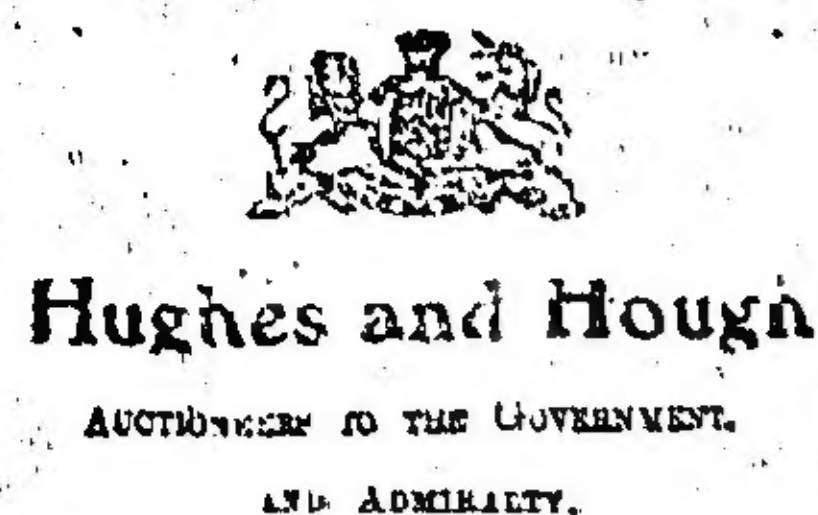
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(for account of the Government),

on

THURSDAY,

the 20th August, 1914, at 11 a.m., at
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Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Two hundred pairs Ladies' Boots and
Shoes, Singlets, Sweaters, Raincoats, Felt
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Furniture, Three Planes in good condition,
several Steel Cable Trunks, Iron Safes,
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HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, August 15, 1914. 926

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR
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Auction.

on

FRIDAY

the 21st August, 1914, commencing at
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the Store behind the Gas Works.

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SURPLUS AND CONDEMNED
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Angle and Bar Iron, Scrap Brass, Large
Hammers, Pipe Cutters, Canvas Hose,
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On view day of sale.

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JOHN WALKER & SONS Ltd.,

Scotch Whisky Distillers, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

THE CHINESE ATHLETE.

(By A. G. Smith in "The
Globe.")

China, during the past few years has
been springing so many surprises upon
the Western world that now we refuse
to feel any particular concern even for
the most startling developments under
the new regime. But there is one in-
teresting fact which seems to have es-
caped notice—the appearance of young
China in the world of athletics, and the
announcement of Olympic Games for the
Far East to be held in Shanghai this
autumn.

A good many years ago—shall we say
about fifteen hundred or so—physical
culture formed a part of the education
of all Chinese youths. But gradually
this ceased, and the Chinese drifted into
that lethargic condition of mind and body
which we have come to associate with
the race. Now the American and Euro-
pean have come along with their quest
of "getting a bustle on," and the
Chinese man-in-the-street has been so
pushed about, mentally and physically,
that in self-defence he has been compelled
to learn the art of "moving" in which
these foreign devils are such experts.

His education began with the advent
of electric trams in China. Mr. Wang,
of portly and majestic mien, has as much
idea of the principles of balance and
motion as a cow. It looked so easy to
jump on to the moving car, or to alight
gracefully with a "dash" of the hand to
the conductor. The Londoner has been
educated up to the motor-bus and
electric car through a generation of
horse vehicles. Not so Mr. Wang. Cruel
of chastising Chinese would line
the streets to watch this miracle of trans-
ferring past, and to cheer and deride
Mr. Wang in his efforts to jump off at
a non-stopping place. He always gets
off backwards and always alights on his
head. The benevolent company publishes
delightful pictures of the right and
wrong ways to alight, and prints exact
instructions in Chinese. But Mr. Wang
regards these as further evidence of the
foreign devil's cunning, and prefers his
own methods. Doubtless he will learn in
time.

And the Chinese as a race possess the
admirable faculty of learning and assim-
ilating. The Japanese imitate. The un-
counted armies of a foreigner playing lawn
tennis or cricket used to appear incom-
prehensible to a Chinese, and he would
demand how much the player was paid
for doing it. A year or so ago the first
lawn tennis player in Shanghai, where
the standard is a high one, was a Chinese
"boy" in a club. They are learning to
play Soccer really well, they become
experts at billiards, they can ride
straight across country, do the "hundred"
in level time, but, curiously
enough, they do not take kindly to
cricket.

Of course, this prowess in athletics
is only to be found among certain classes,
those which come into direct contact
with the foreigner or which are influenced
by Chinese students with a European
education. The various Chinese colleges
and educational centres now hold regular
inter-college athletic meetings, and ex-
cellent performances, as a rule, result.
Your Chinese, though, is not, as a rule,
good at jumping, at anything which de-
mands both feet off the ground at the
same time. Perhaps that is why a mov-
ing tramcar worries him so much. But
he loves bicycling, especially scorching
after a motor-car, and he has been known
to frighten ladies out of their wits by
taking a harlequin drive off his machine
over the back of their car when the
latter has pulled up suddenly. It is a
source of mystery where the Chinese

If you happen to be late your meals will
be Courteously and Promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

and house boy obtains the hand-
some machine which he rides in the dusk
of evening. But he is always to be
found playing the maddest tricks in the
principal streets of the Treaty Ports,
standing on the saddle, cutting figures
of eight, and plying his friends, to the
inconstant accompaniment of fire-crackers,
horns, and ear-splitting bells.

The extraordinary hardihood of the
Chinese should serve them well in tests
of physical endurance. Many stories
have been told in illustration. The pre-
sent writer once watched a dear old
Chinese woman, with all her winter
padding on, trying to cross one of the
main streets in Shanghai through the
maze of traffic. Ten yards or so from
the pavement an electric tramcar caught
her full in the chest and propelled her
nearly on to the further track, where
another car caught her in the back. Of
course, a foreigner would have been killed
on the spot. The second car pushed her
staggering under the feet of a rich
coolie drawing a Chinese coolie returning
from market with a load of vegetables,
hams, and two live ducks. The success,
as they say of a popular play, was in-
stantaneous. By the time the old lady
had disengaged a flapping duck from her
elaborate headdress, and the coolie had
wiped the ham clean on his dirty
sleeve, all the traffic of motor-cars, wheel-
barrows, and broughams had been held
up. After ten minutes of hard work,
that dear old lady arrived safely at the
spot she had started from.

Now come the Olympic Games, and
there is no saying where the Chinese will
end. They already possess a fleet on the
delightful stretch of river, where a re-
gatta is held twice a year; but this is
mainly for the foreigners. Perhaps with-
in the next decade we shall see a Chinese
Eight winning the Grand, or a Chinese
F. S. Kelly carrying off the Diamond
Sculls. Why not?

Anyhow these games are to be a big
national event. Selection games are now
being held all over China, and the win-
ners will have to meet the pick of athletic
Japan, Siam, and Philippine Islands.
They will meet in swimming, baseball,
basket ball, lawn tennis, football, all
track and field events, and a modified
Marathon race of ten miles. Japan alone
is sending her best baseball team and
fifty athletes. President Yuan Shih-kai
has contributed \$5,000 and a splendid
trophy for the best all-round athlete,
and the Ministers of the Cabinet have
given another \$2,000 and two other big
trophies.

There is no need to emphasize what
all this must mean to China, and the
effect which the spirit of sportsmanship
will have in the Far East. To the
writer these facts appear as the most
significant of any which have happened
since the end of the Russo-Japanese
War. They will mean much to India,
too, not perhaps just yet, but certainly
in a few years. The Western world, and
Great Britain in particular, will not fail
to follow this new development of China
with the keenest interest and sympathy.

Of course, this prowess in athletics
is only to be found among certain classes,
those which come into direct contact
with the foreigner or which are influenced
by Chinese students with a European
education. The various Chinese colleges
and educational centres now hold regular
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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A purely
Vegetable
Preparation
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most
agreeable method of administering the
only certain remedy for Intestinal or
Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild,
and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Dispensaries.

GEMS FROM THE E. S. I.

That other day I received an applica-
tion for an increase of pay from my
dish-washer on the ground that "he was
the sole support of his mother, and that
on a salary of six rupees a month he
could not make his mother's two ends
meet." Why is it that the Indian when
he wants to bring home to our eyes so
often only succeeds in making us smile?

Partly it is because he naturally thinks
in visions, and under the British Gov-
ernment he has to express himself in a
language which is not adapted to visions.
Partly it is because he usually learns
his English not from Europeans but from
other Indians, so that that curious written
language has arisen which we call Babu-
English. But the never-ending surprise of
this new language are not fully ex-
plained by the Indian's poetic nature or
his incomplete mastery of the King's
English. It is not the originality of his
ideas and grammar that amuses, but the
contrast between his lofty aims and his
sorry achievements. He must win
your favourable notice somehow. It is his
wish to be royal at least in his language
to be a ruler in his own mind.

His wish to be royal at least in his language
to be a ruler in his own mind. His wish
to be royal at least in his language to be
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This last example reminds me of the
Indian letter-writer's frequent desire to
treat his readers as the Fat Boy in
"Pickwick" treated the old lady in the
armour. One of our school teachers lately
intimated in the following terms, that
as he was appearing for the matriculation
examination, he wished two months' leave
from his work:— "Being naturally
of a weak and delicate constitution, I
am afraid that my poor health can no
longer stand the combined strain of teach-
ing and studying. The dim and obscure
symptoms of long-debating health are now
become more and more visible and
lustrous, and clearly foretell my total
wreck. My poor respect, therefore, I
for two months' leave that I may escape
the pernicious stroke and so face the
examination with greater boldness." Sometimes
it is implicitly understood
slang that leads to disaster, as in the case
of an applicant for a teacher's post who
informed us that "I have appeared for
the matriculation examination, but by
the decree of fate I was plucked off." Of
the student at a Bible examination who
stated that when the question got to
home he found his servant "all right
and at fit as a fiddle."

But the occasion for which the Indian
letter-writer reserves himself is the fam-
ous address. On the smallest provoca-
tion scores of them will burst together
to compose and print an address to any-
body leaving the station and will gather
a crowd of hundreds to hear it read.
The fact that they have seldom or never
met the person they are eulogizing makes
no difference. A long experience of these
addresses convinces one that they have
not and are not intended to have any
relation whatever to the subject of them,
but are exercises in imaginative English
composition pure and simple. How else
can one account for an address such as
the following received by the writer on
the occasion of his last furlough from
the pupils of a school which he visited
once a year, nearly all under twelve years
of age:—

"Sir,—It is since a long time that
we have been enjoying your company,
which was ever a source of delight to
us. When we learned that your Honour
was going home, we were deeply over-
whelmed with a feeling of despair beyond
any word of language to express. Sir,
in our humble opinion we think you have
thoroughly fulfilled the Mission for which
you have been sent down to us. You
never shirked of your duty of taking a
fatherly care of us. Oh, what an amount
of troubles you have taken to raise the
school to its present status. Alas, are
you going? The only ray of joy that
sprinkles above the range of over-hanging
clouds is the assurance of a happy union
with you again. May God send His
favoured angels to guard the vessel in
which you sail. While you are run-
dered from us, always keep your pupils
in the next chamber of your heart."

While the Indian letter-writer con-
stantly reminds us that we are in a
foreign land, the phrases that sometimes
light up the dreary path of the school-
master of examination papers make us feel that
the whole world is his kin. The Indian
boy's letter to his family personates
himself as the English. "A note of a
circle is a bright line drawn parallel
to the equator." "A person suffering
from a fever was brought to the Mission
in a coach, and the mother said:— You

may take your coach and go home."

"The chimney tax was the tax imposed
on chimneys in order to clean them."

"The chimney tax was imposed on
people who went to see their friends."
(He had apparently heard of the cow
chimney corner, unknown in India.)

"Mithun" is "a warrant sent by an
officer informing the grand-jury that he
is to keep the person in jail." Macaulay's
sentence:—"Once the circumstance
that a man could write had raised the
presumption that he was in order," was
paraphrased thus:—"It once happened
that a country gentleman could write.
He was so much puffed up with pride
that he declared he was able to be a
priest." A diplomatist is "a man who
does his work so well that he gets a
diploma."

Here are some English funeral eulogies
as placed on the graves to keep the grass
down:—"Dead bodies are carried with
sing of spurs and hymns," or as another
put it, "by singing songs." The re-
latives of the dead friend are laid in a
morning carriage. "The hand of the
corpse is taken off before the funeral"
(query—finger ring?) "The Moslem
history" was variously explained as "A
history written by Mr. Moslem," "A his-
tory of 'green' in the time of Moslem,"
and "A history containing matter which
when read is like music to the ear."

"The spirit of shivari" (sic) was
interpreted historically by the statement
that "in old times women used to
'shivari' at the brave deeds of warriors
and hunters," and "shivari" was de-
fined as "an emotion that makes the
hair stand erect on the body." In the
sentence, "The kangaroo is the only
animal in Australia that approaches the
big game standard," the last phrase was
said to mean "the pillar erected by the
hunter against which the kangaroo rears
his body, and so falls into the pit be-
hind."

Needless to say, the author of the
following essay on woman was a can-
didate for the B.Sc. degree:—"Woman
is one of the highest intellectual crea-
tions of God, the other being man. It
belongs to the Phylum Mammalia. Woman
is made to temper man when the
latter does things to excess. The world
cannot go on without woman. They are
created to enlighten man when he is not
in a good mood. Let us thank God for
having conferred on man such a great
and valuable blessing."

Some work for Mrs. Pankhurst here.
It was a Bombay student who stated
in an examination on Milton that "the
fallen angel thought they had conquered
God, but they found they had caught
a Tartar." Let us hope our biological
friend will not have a similar enlighten-
ment when the abject man becomes the
concrete wife.

J. F. M. Fadyen.—Glasgow Herald.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

OUT										IN									
Night Express										Night Express									
Kowloon	12.15	0.30	7.42	9.40	11.25	2.00	3.50	5.15	8.00	Canton	—	7.00	—	8.30	—	3.05	—	5.15	
Huag'Hom	—	0.54	—	9.44	11.39	2.04	—	—	—	Shum Chun	8.00	10.02	11.36	2.05	4.30	6.13	6.30	10.33 (about)	
Yan Ma Ti	—	0.59	—	9.50	11.38	2.09	—	5.22	3.07	Shoung Shui	8.12	—	11.41	3.01	3.38	—	6.27	—	
Sha Tin	—	7.10	—	10.02	11.43	2.10	—	5.30	—	Fan Ling	8.16	—	11.44	3.05	4.40	—	4.30	—	
Tai Po	12.15	7.23	—	10.19	12.02	2.33	—	5.46	3.31	Tai Po Market	8.26	—	11.53	3.16	4.51	—	—	—	
Tai Po Market	—	7.27	—	10.24	12.06	2.37	—	5.50	—	Tai Po	—	8.32	—	12.01	3.50	4.57	—	6.41	
Fan Ling	—	7.38	—	10.34	12.10	2.40	—	5.58	—	Sha Tin	—	8.44	—	12.14	3.38	5.10	—	—	
Shoung Shui	—	7.50	—	10.37	12.22	2.50	—	6.01	—	Yan Ma Ti	8.56	—	12.27	3.40	5.23	—	—	—	
Shum Chun	1.10	7.44	8.25	11.00	12.27	2.54	3.45	8.00	8.50	Huag'Hom	9.09	—	12.31	3.33	5.27	—	—	—	
Canton (about)	1.30	—	11.30	5.00	—	—	6.45	—	—	Kowloon	—	9.06	10.43	12.34	3.66	5.30	6.54	7.06	
																	9.25 (about)		
Golf Train—Sundays Only.										* Will call at Shoung Shui on notice being given to Station Master, Kowloon.									
Kowloon	8.45	Tai Po	0.10	Shoung Shui	0.27					Sha Tin Koh Branch.									
OUT										IN									
Fan Ling	Dep.	6.05	8.20	12.30	3.30					Sha Tin Koh	Dep.	7.10	0.25	1.45	4.15				
Sha Tin Koh	Arr.	7.00	0.15	1.35	4.15					Yan Ling	Arr.	8.10	10.04	9.45	9.15				

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2A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 27, 1914.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1914.

THE VITAL NECESSITY OF IMPROVEMENTS IN WAR-SHIP ARMOUR.

One hears a great deal about the price paid for armour, but when one reflects on the enormous expenditure involved in evolving new compositions and processes of heat and other treatment, the public must feel that the money is well spent. At the present moment the naval officer shows great anxiety regarding the protection of battleships. Mr. T. G. Owen's paper at the Institution of Naval Architects, Sir John Biles' paper at Newcastle and Sir Percy Scott's letters to *The Times*, all reflect this feeling of anxiety. Into the general controversy as to the part to be played relatively by the surface and submerged craft, we do not propose again to enter, but there is undoubtedly a great consensus of opinion in favour of the battleship as our mainstay, because, as Lord Charles Beresford has pointed out,

the submarine is essentially a weapon of defence, and British naval tactics must be offensive. Consequently the surface vessel, and particularly the battleship, is of vital consequence to our naval supremacy. At the same time the battleship must be protected from the torpedo, the weapon of the submarine boat. Whether this can be best done by placing armour on the outer surface of the ship below the water-line, or by constructing a series of internal armoured bulkheads, longitudinal and horizontal, as advocated by Mr. Owens, the fact remains that armour of effective resisting power, and yet of light weight, must be evolved, preferably of the "elastic" type. That being so, it is important that the armour-plate makers in Great Britain, who have ever been to the forefront in the evolution of improvements, should be encouraged if our battleships are to be able to resist attack by the submarine boat's torpedo.

THE WAR.

THE news to hand that the British Expeditionary Force has arrived on the Continent seems rather belated, as we were able about a week ago to make such an announcement. Reuter's telegram, which we publish to-day, evidently refers to the arrival of the whole of the Force, and the probability is that the Press Bureau allowed every opportunity for the proper settlement of the Force on foreign soil to be made before making the announcement. Be that as it may, it is very gratifying to know officially that Great Britain is now in a position to aid, on land as well as on sea, our gallant allies—France and Belgium—who have been acquiring themselves so admirably during the past fortnight. By insisting upon passing through Belgium, Germany virtually acknowledged her inability to cope successfully with the French on the French frontier. Probably Germany had other reasons, one of which evidently was that she had little to fear from Belgian opposition. She also, doubtless, thought that the ports of Antwerp and Ostend would be very useful to her when the time came for the great struggle with Great Britain, for it is well-known that for years Germany has looked with envious eyes upon the Belgian coast, knowing it to be suitable for her naval purposes. How greatly Germany has erred may be amply seen already, and it is no empty prediction to state that her errors will be more evident as time passes. Already she has met with reverse after reverse on land; has not been able to penetrate—at least for any length of time—into Belgian or French territory and has been beaten back by superior military skill and strategy. On sea, though it has not yet been officially announced, it is clear that she is practically impotent—being bottled up in her own harbours by the British Fleet. And thus while practically hors de combat her merchant vessels—many of which have been captured—are unable to move from the neutral ports in which they have taken refuge. Those that do venture forth can do so only at the very great risk of being captured by a British or French warship. As we write, news reaches us that the Russians have occupied "five points" of German territory with the greatest success and have taken hundreds of prisoners. Unquestionably, the proud bearing of the Teutons has received a rude shock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

W. Ramsay, who has been before the Court on several occasions, was yesterday found unconscious in Pedder Street and removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

The shop-keeper of 148 Wing Lok Street, named Leung Wong Fung, has reported to the police that he entrusted his folk, Leung Lung with \$70 with which he was instructed to pay another shop-keeper. The folk apparently did not pay the money and has since disappeared.

Mr. Ellis, the manager of the "Edith" Cinema Company, has handed to H. B. M. Consul General at Canton a cheque for \$198.10 to be devoted to the relief of suffering caused by the West River floods. This generous donation represents a proceeds of a cinematograph performance given in the Canton Club Theatre under the auspices of the Goodwill Society. The cheque has been sent to the Honorary Treasurer, West River Flood Relief Fund, Hongkong.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Clothing to the value of \$22, the property of S. A. Tolado, has been stolen from 230 Queen's Road East.

The s.s. Senang, recently launched at Kowloon Dock, is completed and will sail south in a few days in command of Capt. Kocka.

An Indian named Boota has been sent to Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his head and mouth caused by a fall in Queen's Road yesterday.

A stocking weaving factory in the Rua do Campo, Macao, was destroyed by fire on Monday. As the fire brigade was lately disbanded, it was over an hour before any apparatus arrived.

The T. K. K. steamer Nippon Maru (Capt. A. G. Stevens) which is due at Yokohama to-day, has been taken over by the Japanese Government, and her sailings are indefinitely postponed.

The Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt will be glad to receive magazines, books, games, etc., for distribution among the troops. Gifts should be addressed to Mr. Cooper-Hunt at Montpelier, 2, Queen's Gardens, Peak Road.

From a Home paper dated July 21:—"The first squadron of the German North Sea Fleet is to pay a visit to Portsmouth as a return compliment to the visit of the British men-of-war at Kiel during the regatta."

A betrothal between the tenth son of President Yuan and the daughter of the Premier is now being arranged. The President has thirteen sons, and the three eldest have been married. The fourth will be married on the 24th. The 6th, 8th, 7th, 8th and 9th have all been betrothed.

Cross examining a police witness in the Criminal Sessions this morning as to his outlook upon a particular point in the bank conspiracy charge Mr. Jenkin, counsel for the prisoner caused a ripple of merriment when he observed "Well, I am a policeman, and I don't look at it in that way."

At Biele, the China Cup, presented in 1914 by the Volunteers in China, and now put up for teams of 10 Territorial from counties, was won by a team representing the county of London. The conditions were a "straight shoot" of 10 rounds a man at 500 yards, highest possible score 500. The winners scored 438, Glasgow 447, and Lancashire 444.

FILIPINOS AND THE WAR.

The issue of "The Philippine Republic" to hand contains the following:

PHILIPPINE LOYALTY TO ENGLAND.
The Philippine Republic is very much pleased to get the information that several Filipinos have volunteered as "Special Constables" in this Colony to offer their services to the British Government under the present circumstances.

The gallant attitude of our countrymen should not surprise us. Driven away from their country by force of circumstances to these picturesquely remote and secluding islands for a long time, many of them have created affections and interests in this small island, and, naturally, though foreigners, they cannot remain indifferent to the actual and imminent conflict sustained by the nation who is giving them a generous hospitality.

This island is the second home of a good bunch of Filipinos. Besides all this, Hongkong is an historical island of pleasant remembrance to the Filipinos. This island has given shelter to José Rizal, José María Bas, Mariano Ponce, Sixto Lopez, and many others persecuted in the Philippines for political motives, and in this island Emilio Aguinaldo and other leaders of our Revolution sought refuge when they were banished from the Philippines.

There is still more. In Hongkong, the Filipinos have always been treated with justice and exquisite courtesy, and, under the glorious Union Jack they found liberty, tranquility, and protection of which they are justly proud. Why, therefore, should we not be loyal to a government which gives this kind of treatment even to the poor banished?

Don Francisco P. Margall, the great Spanish statesman and profound thinker, wrote in certain occasion:—"The war is not legitimate whenever its object is not the emancipation of peoples or to open a path which the egoisms of nations have shut up to Humanity. Noble war was that which took off the Greeks from the power of Turkey and that which France has waged against Europe so as to guarantee the rights of man. Noble were those wars which demolished the gates of the Bosphorus shut up to the commerce of the whole world."

We quite agree to the opinion of the wise republicans. But in the actual European configuration, we find justification, to Great Britain's attitude. Mr. Asquith, the English Premier, said the other day in the House of Commons:

"The Government has full consciousness of the terrible consequences of war, and the country might be well assured that the Government was confident in nothing but the sword in a just cause, we were fighting, firstly, to fulfil an international obligation, and, secondly, to vindicate the principle that small nations must not be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power. Great Britain was standing in defence of the main essence of the vital civilization of the world."

HONGKONG TRADE IN 1913.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN SOUTH CHINA.

(From "The London and China Express" of July 24.)

An excellent review of the trade of Hongkong and district in 1913 is made by the United States Consul-General Geo. E. Anderson, who, in the course of his remarks, makes some interesting observations on the general financial and commercial conditions prevailing in China. He states:

The import and export trade of Hongkong in 1913 equalled the average for the last ten years, in spite of conditions which at one time threatened to make the year one of the worst in the recent history of South China. During the middle portions of the year all South China was in the throes of a revolution, and the two provinces of China most directly tributary to Hongkong in a trade way declared their complete independence of the central government at Peking.

Throughout the entire year there were serious disturbances which made settled conditions in the interior impossible. The natural outcome was a general restriction of production, and especially of credits, which had a most unfavourable influence upon the general volume of trade. Perhaps the most unfavourable feature was the increasing discount of the provincial paper currency issued all over China by the various provinces during and after the revolution. In South China most of this paper had less than two-thirds of its face value. In many lines of import and export the margin of loss involved in the use of this paper currency was sufficient to overcome all normal profits. This condition was particularly noticeable in such staple articles as flour and kerosene, in which the United States is particularly interested.

HIGH EXCHANGE.—CENSUREFACTORY.

The exchange value of silver remained high and steady during the whole of the year, thus making it possible for the Chinese consumer to buy many lines of foreign produce which in years of normal exchange are denied him by their prohibitive cost. The high exchange made possible an import trade, which otherwise would not have been realised. On the other hand, it reduced profits on exports to a minimum, and the trade in several staples like maw and nutmegs was a matter of handling business without profit, and sometimes at a loss.

The year's harvests in China were less satisfactory than had been anticipated. There was a shortage in the crop of rice, the bean crop of Manchuria was only about 70 per cent. of the normal; the cotton crop was only fair; the wheat crop was small and the grain poor; and while the silk crop was rather good, especially in the south, it brought less to the country as a whole than might reasonably have been expected. The rice crop was generally satisfactory, though prices were low because of the abundant rice harvests in other portions of the Far East. All these unfavourable factors visibly affected Hongkong trade both directly in the volume of imports and exports, and indirectly in their influence upon Far Eastern finance.

The improving conditions of China's national finances, as shown by the fact that the revenues of the Central Government have been sufficient to serve all foreign loans as well as the Boxer indemnity, had much to do with restoring confidence in all lines of trade. Such improving conditions are felt at once in Hongkong's great banking institutions and affect the port's trade.

EXCHANGE UNFAVOURABLE TO TRADE.

The course of exchange during the year was distinctly unfavourable to trade, representing an almost uniform downward tendency. The actual rate of silver exchange for the year was high, the average rate being 48 cents gold, which was sufficiently high to stimulate imports under normal conditions. On the other hand, the falling exchange enabled many lines of exports to be moved which could not be moved at the higher rates. Local conditions, however, minimised the influence of these general tendencies, and operated to control trade to a greater degree than is possible usually.

In imports, high exchange made a very fair record possible in most lines. Cotton piece goods were imported in average quantity at fair prices, and cotton yarn reported about the same volume, though Indian yarn lost some trade during the year. Flour was imported in somewhat less quantity than last year, but still in large volume at fair prices. Kerosene had a good trade during the year, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, and the prices were very remunerative. There was less volume of trade in sundries, machinery, and similar goods, except electrical appliances, which showed an unusually good trade. There was a fair year in sugar and a good year in rice.

SATISFACTORY EXPORT TRADE.

The exports of China as a whole have shown a steady decrease since 1911, when the revolution and resultant troubles led to a decrease instead of the usual annual increase. A further decline was experienced in 1912, and the year 1913, according to preliminary figures, will show a still further decrease. Both in value and volume, the high course of exchange have led to this result, the former being responsible for much of the decreased export of tea and cotton, while the latter operated to reduce gold prices in terms of the silver with which actual business has had to deal. These general conditions all over China operated in full force in Hongkong.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Amongst recent arrivals at the Hotel Victoria is Mr. G. T. Atkins of Hongkong. Among recent arrivals at the Hotel Macao are Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Jordan of Hongkong, and Mr. A. E. Benton and Mr. W. L. Gerard, of Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on 16th inst. the following were elected non-resident Fellows:—Dr. H. J. Gibbs and Mr. Hayes Marriott, Singapore; Mr. Vincent Sorby, Hongkong; Mr. Harvey Chevallier, Kuala Lumpur; Mr. J. B. Bowers, and Mr. J. P. Swettenham, F. M. S.

Locally the year was a satisfactory one. The large shipyards had a very good year. The influx of Chinese from the interior led to a brisk demand for all lines of real estate, both residential and investment. There was also a brisk demand for local industrial and investment stocks, and a good business for all financial institutions which showed profitable results. In most lines of the import and export business, however, profits were unusually small, and in some lines heavy losses were experienced.

The failure of large banks and firms in Bangkok in which local Chinese investments were heavily involved led to considerable trouble in closing the year's business satisfactorily, but the crisis was not more successfully than might have been anticipated.

AVERAGE INCOME TRADE.

The import trade of this Colony represented to a considerable extent a continuation between the effects of high exchange which operated to stimulate purchases of foreign goods by Chinese consumers, and the effect of the disorders and the depreciation in local currency which made it almost impossible at times to move foreign imports. While no general figures are available, Hongkong, being a free port, the general result in the estimation of Hongkong merchants has been about an average year.

The chief staple imports of South China and other portions of the Far East through Hongkong are cotton yarn, cotton piece goods, flour, kerosene, iron and steel and their rough manufactures, rice, sugar, coal, ginseng, and Chinese medicines generally, and many lines of foreign goods comprehended under the general title of sundries.

IMPORTS OF MACHINERY.

Imports of machinery in many lines showed a fair record for 1913. Perhaps the greatest increase in business was in the line of textile machinery, especially in knitting and sewing machines, and in various equipment for underwear and hosiery mills now operating in increasing number all over South China. There was also an increase in equipment for some of the cotton mills of South and Central China through Hongkong firms. The imports of electrical machinery and equipment of all sorts were the largest in the history of the trade, and for a time during the year assumed the nature of a boom. The use of electricity for all purposes is increasing generally among the Chinese in Hongkong and near-by ports, and the demand for small plants, lamps, and appliances of all sorts has been unusually strong. During the year important extensions of service were made in Canton and vicinity, in Kowloon, Amoy, and other ports, much of the business being done through Hongkong houses. The demand for electric fans and similar conveniences was especially strong, and American manufacturers had much the larger share of the trade.

MOTORS AND AUTOMOBILES.

There is a small but increasing demand for motors for various purposes, and the use of machinery in various factories in Hongkong is increasing. Power is being introduced in small concerns, such as boat-building establishments, rice mills, furniture factories, &c., and this is creating a demand for electrical or internal combustion motors, and for pulleys, belting, and similar machinery supplies. The business of the past year in all these lines was far above the average, and will doubtless increase with further developments in industrial lines.

Imports of automobiles during the past year, while in no great volume because of the limited use for such vehicles in Hongkong, were greater than all other years combined. Three years ago the arrival of a motor car in Hongkong was occasion for extended discussion, and considerable opposition on the part of less progressive people in the community. In spite of the fact that the colony is largely a mountainous island without roads suitable for motor car use, and arrangements are being made for establishing an automobile service on the mainland.

Roads are gradually being extended and strengthened, and there will probably be a still larger number of machines in use in another season. American machines have much the advantage in the market at present, and they constitute by far the greater portion of those now in use.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON THE EXPORT TRADE.

The chief unfavourable factors in the export trade were the high course of exchange, which reduced the prices of export commodities in silver, and the many disturbances which interfered with production. It is remarkable that so few conditions all over China operated in full force in Hongkong.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

At the end of the year Admiral Sir George Callaghan will complete his tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. He will be succeeded in this post—the most important executive command in the Navy—by Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, at present Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, who, we may recall, saw active service in the expedition for the relief of the Peking Legations, when he acted as chief officer to Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.

Major A. Delacombe, Army Pay Department, in London, has been appointed for duty at Hongkong.

The Royal Scots a d Hampshire and Wiltshire Regiments have been permitted to bear the honorary distinction of "Peking, 1860," on their regimental colours. "The London and China Gazette" of July 24.

to immediate sale, and the export of some commodities, like silk in the Pearl River delta, was hastened by the necessity on the part of the producer of getting it out of danger of piracy and pillage.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The financial year in Hongkong, which by reason of the commanding position of the colony's banking institutions reflects in a large degree the financial and banking life of the Far East, was satisfactory. The local banks had a profitable year, both in exchange and ordinary banking. Considerable sums of money were locked up in the stock of silver held in Shanghai and Hongkong for portions of the year as a result of the political disturbances. These disturbances also restricted credits which reduced the volume of business of the banks in some lines. However, practically all of the banks paid the usual dividends. Insurance companies, which are of large concern in Hongkong, report a prosperous year.

The chief unfavourable factor in the year's finance and its trade in general was in the troubles growing out of the issues of paper currency by the various provincial governments in South China, particularly by the Government of Kwangtung Province. The issue of all such notes in China, according to a public statement issued in Peking, aggregated \$129,574,865 local currency. In some parts of the country, they circulated at par or substantially at par, but in most provinces they circulated at a discount which at times represented more than half their face value. Most of the latter part of the year the notes at Canton circulated at about 80 per cent. of their face value, and the natural result was widespread discontent and demoralisation. The inflation of prices, especially for foreign goods, the avoidance of contracts, the restriction of credits, and all other ills usually attending such a monetary circulation, were keenly felt and were especially effective in their results on the sale of staples like American flour and kerosene.

STOCKS.—REAL ESTATE VALUES.—BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The had condition of Chinese currency and disturbed conditions in South China generally led to widespread investment by Chinese in stocks and securities of all sorts in Hongkong, particularly in industrial and financial concerns under foreign control and control. Nearly all stocks listed on the Hongkong exchange increased in value during the year largely for this reason, though most Hongkong concerns also prospered, and thus improved the value of their stocks and securities.

The Chinese stock market is still suffering somewhat from the effects of the rubber boom of four years ago, and one of the unfavourable features of the year was a general decline in the price of shares of rubber companies operating in the East Indies and the Malay States in which Hongkong and Shanghai institutions are still somewhat interested.

In Hongkong there has been a constant appreciation of real estate values during the past three years as a result of the influx of Chinese from South China who are anxious to escape troubles attending political disturbances. This had led to sharp advances in rents, causing great embarrassment to people of the low well-to-do classes, many of them being forced far out of the city in an effort to secure suitable quarters at rentals within their means.

Another effect of this influx of Chinese has been a large increase in building operations. During the past year a considerable number of new structures of importance have been undertaken in Hongkong, while the number of new buildings under construction is the largest in many years. There has been a constant improvement in the character of the dwellings constructed, though in a general way much in this line is yet to be attained.

In the 13th century a monk named Hsien-t'ung, of the Lehenin Monastery in Beidenburg, wrote a book in Latin, concerning the future destiny of Germany for many centuries. This work is styled "Valderrim; Cebennae." and it is in verse. The monk seems to have foretold the defeat at Jena and the reconstruction of the German Empire in 1814. He also foretold the downfall of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and the German Emperor's fall. It is selected as the last of the many to sit on the Imperial throne.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

JAPAN TO RESPECT CHINA'S INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FRESH VICTORIES OF THE RUSSIANS, FRENCH AND SERBIANS.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

JAPAN'S GUARANTEE TO CHINA.

TO ACT ONLY AT KIAOCHOW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Aug. 17, 10.45 p.m.
It is officially stated that Japan will respect the independence and integrity of China and act only in the China Sea at Kiaochow, except in the protection of Japanese shipping.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING IN FRANCE.

London, Aug. 17, 10.20 p.m.
Our London correspondent also telegraphs that it is officially announced that the British Expeditionary Force has landed safely in France.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE ARMY.

His Majesty the King, in a message to the troops, says:—"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honour of my Empire. Belgium, whose country we pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe. I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. 'Duty' is your watchword, and I know that your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest, and mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts. I pray God may bless you and guard you, and bring you home victorious."

EARL KITCHENER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TROOPS.

Earl Kitchener has issued instructions which every expeditionary soldier has to keep with his paybook.
His Lordship says:—"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King, to help our French comrades against invasion from the common enemy. You have to perform a task needing your courage, your energy and your patience.
Remember that the honour of the British Army depends on your individual conduct. Be it your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle. The operations in which you are engaged will, for the most part, take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and in Belgium in the true character of a British soldier.
Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind, and never do anything likely to injure or destroy property. Always look upon looting as a disgraceful act. You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust. Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses. In this new experience, you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations; and while treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy.
Do your duty bravely, fear God and honour the King."

RUSSIANS OCCUPY GERMAN TERRITORY.

London, Aug. 18, 3.10 p.m.
The Russians have occupied five points of German territory. They are meeting with the greatest success and have taken hundreds of prisoners.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, Aug. 18, 3.55 p.m.
It is officially stated that General Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., will command an Army Corps of the Expeditionary Force in succession to Lieut.-General Sir James Moncrieff Grierson, K.C.B.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

London, Aug. 17, 10.15 p.m.
The Official Press Bureau announces that the Expeditionary Force, as detailed for foreign service, has been safely landed on French soil. The embarkation, transportation and disembarkation of men and stores alike, were carried through with the greatest precision and without a single casualty.
The Press Bureau adds that Lord Kitchener desired to state that he and the country were under the greatest obligation to the Press for the loyalty with which all reference to the movement of the Expeditionary Force had been suppressed.
It is officially notified that no information whatever regarding the movements or destination of the Expeditionary Force must be published subsequent to disembarkation. The English Press correspondents are requested to quit Belgium. No correspondents will be allowed with the British Force for some time.
[The Expeditionary Force consists of 200,000 men, all of whom, apparently, have arrived on the Continent. To land so large a force fully equipped in every respect in less than a fortnight and without a single casualty, says "much" for British Army organization and augurs well for our success.—Ed.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

DESULTORY FIGHTING BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN VESSELS.

London, Aug. 19, 1.35 a.m.
The Press Bureau announces that there was desultory fighting during the day between British patrolling squadron flotillas and German reconnoitring cruisers.
No losses are reported or claimed.
A certain liveliness is apparent in the Southern area of the North Sea.

LIEGE FORTS HOLDING OUT.

London, Aug. 19, 1.35 a.m.
Official French despatches state that all the Liege Forts are holding out.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESSES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

London, Aug. 18, 8.40 p.m.
President Wilson, in an "Address to the American People" warns them against "That deepest and subtlest breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship and out of passionately taking sides."

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

It is known that President Wilson looks with "disfavour" upon attempts to embroil the United States and Japan.

GOLD INFLUX CONTINUES.

London, Aug. 18, 6.40 p.m.
The gold influx into the Bank of England since Saturday amounts to £1,250,000.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

London, Aug. 18.
H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, who is a Major in the 2nd Life Guards, is going on active service.

[The Prince was formerly in the 7th Hussars and the Royal Horse Guards. His Highness served in the Matabeleland campaign in 1896, and in the South African war 1899-1900. On both occasions he was mentioned in despatches and in the South African war was the D.S.O.—Ed.]

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED.

London, Aug. 18, 2.10 p.m.
A report has reached Paris that the German Crown Prince, who is attached to the First Cavalry Division, has been wounded and placed in hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Kaiser has proceeded there to see the Prince.

THE FRENCH ADVANCING ON STRASSBURG.

London, Aug. 18, 2.10 p.m.
France is making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. "She" has gained a distance of from 10 to 20 kilometres all along the frontier from Châmbrey to Belfort, and is advancing strongly in some of the valleys, particularly on Strassburg.

GERMANS ENTRENCHING ALONG THE BELGIAN BATTLE-FRONT.

London, Aug. 18.
The Germans, during the last few days, have been entrenching themselves along the Belgian battle-front.

BRUSSELS PREPARES FOR DEFENCE.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 a.m.
Hasty measures, such as the erection of barricades, are being taken to defend Brussels against a sudden cavalry raid.

SERBIAN ROUT THE AUSTRIANS.

London, Aug. 18, 10.55 a.m.
The Serbians have routed the Austrians near Shabatz. They annihilated three Austrian regiments, captured fourteen guns and great quantities of war material. The Serbians are pursuing the enemy.

POLISH ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 a.m.
A Warsaw message says that Polish political and social representatives have sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, a telegram expressing their loyalty, and their longing for a Russian victory in the fight against the common enemy.

THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

London, Aug. 17, 6.20 p.m.
The Tsar and Taurina have gone to Moscow to attend the solemn invocation of blessing on the Russian arms. The Tsar will walk to church among the people, unattended, and will return similarly to the Kremlin, from which place he will leave to join the armies.

WAR INSURANCE RATES.

London, Aug. 17, 6.20 p.m.
The Government's war insurance rate stands at 3 per cent.

GERMAN TROOPS' DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT OF BRAZILIANS.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 p.m.
A telegram from Rio de Janeiro says that Brazil has asked Germany for explanations and to be informed of the punishment meted out to the guilty persons for their treatment of Senhor Campos, ex-President of Sao Paulo, who with his wife, are alleged to have been brutally beaten with the butt ends of rifles by German soldiers and then thrown over the Swiss frontier.

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY MOVE TO BRUSSELS.

London, Aug. 18, 4.30 p.m.
The Belgian Royal family, with the exception of the King who is with his army, and a portion of the Government, together with the Legations, have moved to Brussels.

TSINGTAO AND ITS FOREIGNERS.

Anti-British Feeling.

Cheong, Aug. 10.
The British subjects who were staying at Tsingtao have all been ordered away by the resident Vice-Consul, who has been instructed to depart himself as soon as his national flag has gone. Even if no such order had been issued, the strength of the anti-British feeling at present manifested in Tsingtao would have made it very unwise for Britons to remain there. In one case a party of Britons who were staying at a large pension were completely ostracized by the German guests who were staying there. A few days ago an English lady entered one of the large stores to make some purchases, but before she could state her needs she was roughly ordered out of the shop by the German proprietor.
All German flags for service with the British Army have been seized. There were some 100 flags in all, although there is no doubt that many more are in circulation. The flags are being drilled daily on the parade ground.

BANK CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial was continued this morning at Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Gompertz, acting Chief Justice, of Antonio Remedios, indicted on a charge of conspiring with Eugenio Olivares Gutierrez to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on April 19th, 1914, and on various other dates between that and June 27th.

Remedios was formerly employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Gutierrez was in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. G. C. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Macfarlane), prosecuted, and Mr. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Crow (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings), defended.

The Jury was Messrs. N. Drummond, G. W. Powell, E. Abraham, A. D. Openhaw, T. W. McKay, G. Lee, J. A. Tiggart, J. Fane.

Quietus, who turned King's evidence, continued the story of his dealings with Remedios, under examination by Mr. Alabaster. Describing a meeting with Remedios at the Carlton Hotel on May 4 he said it lasted from after dinner till 11 a.m. On the 3rd he saw Remedios at Messrs. Jardine Matheson's office and at this meeting a letter was prepared. Witness subsequently handed Remedios an envelope addressed to "Richardson, Singapore," and he put two letters into it. Some time during the month witness received a letter from Remedios; he kept it tact until the day he was arrested, when he tore it up. The letter produced, fragments pasted on a piece of paper, was the one he referred to.

Mr. Alabaster, quoting names in the letter, asked witness to whom they referred. Witness replied that he was "Stoker," defendant was "Dolphine" and "Suzanne" was a man named Ferris.

Mr. Alabaster read a portion of the torn letter, in which reference was made to the defendant (who wrote it) having waited all day for the "Stoker." As he did not appear, he added, "we went for a joy-ride." Defendant also wrote that he received a telegram from Ferris and also a letter, in which "Richardson" said he would agree to the proposal regarding the letter of credit, and would send for Anderson (Cillaon) for him to explain the matter to him.

Witness was next questioned as to communications which have passed between himself and prisoner in the jail.

Mr. Alabaster: During the past few days you have been in Victoria Jail—Yes. Has any communication passed between you there?—Yes.

Tell us how it began.—He asked me to turn my evidence otherwise he would tell a lot of lies, and the witnesses would set seven years in jail.

When did he say this?—On many occasions. In the jail—Yes.

Has he said anything else to you there?—On Thursday last between 12 and 1 o'clock he passed my cell and gave me a piece of paper.

Mr. Alabaster read the communication, which was identified by witness, as follows: "Dear Reggie, I have just had a long talk with my solicitor and he says if you turn the evidence everybody will get off, so I hope you will play the game and make arrangements, but don't be afraid." On the other side was the injunction, "Destroy this after reading."

Mr. Jenkins then opened his cross-examination. In reply to his questions witness said it was correct that for some days he stood in the dock at the Magistrate's with a prisoner, and heard the evidence given against him. It was telling badly against you, wasn't it?—Not exactly.

Did you hear the magistrate say that so far as he could see there was no evidence against Remedios?—Yes.

Do you know that it was immediately after that statement that you turned King's evidence?—No.

Why did you turn King's evidence?—Until this question had been repeated several times witness did not answer but eventually he replied, "Because I had told Mr. Messer that I wrote the photographed letter."

Who suggested that you should turn King's evidence?—Nobody.

To whom did you suggest it?—To my solicitor.

Witness further said that he did not expect to gain anything for taking up this position. He admitted that it was he who suggested the forging of the letter of credit and gave the details for it. The only letter which was in ordinary handwriting was in his handwriting and was signed by him. He wrote one letter to "Richardson" and addressed two envelopes to him.

Witness was asked to explain why it was that the two letters put in the envelope addressed to "Richardson, Post Restante, Singapore," reached "Richardson" in an envelope addressed to 4 Dorsetshire Road, Singapore, and he replied that defendant must have re-addressed the letters after witness gave them to him.

Witness was not the true story, witness declared, that he did not address letters for defendant, but when he wrote the envelopes he was addressing them for his own letters, written by himself. He did not expect his arrest, but he tore up the letters two or three days before, and threw them under his desk.

Mr. Jenkins: The only two letters which distinctly dealt with the fraud, are those which you put into the envelope which you had addressed to him. The others are about women and other matters?—Yes.

Questioning witness about the torn letter Mr. Jenkins asked him who placed the fragments together. Witness said he did, and Mr. Jenkins added "I suppose you enjoyed doing it; it revived old scenes?"

Witness did not reply. Later on he was asked why his initials and address appeared on the back of each of his envelopes to "Richardson" and answered that defendant asked him to do it.

Mr. Jenkins: And you did it like a lamb? Your case is, I suppose, that defendant's was the master mind, that he was convincing the whole of the correspondence and receiving answers from "Richardson," and yet you put your name and address on the back!

Witness maintained silence. In reply to further questions he said that in addition to his position in the office of Jardine, Matheson and Co., defendant carried on a hardware import business for a number of years. Defendant had an account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but he did not know, if his financial position was good. Witness was paid, namely, often a little hard up, but had not borrowed money from defendant.

Mr. Jenkins: You have had heavy expenses in connection with material which you put in letters M. and N.—Witness did not reply.

His Lordship: I don't think there is any objection to your speaking out plainly. The witness will understand the better.

(Continued on page 2.)

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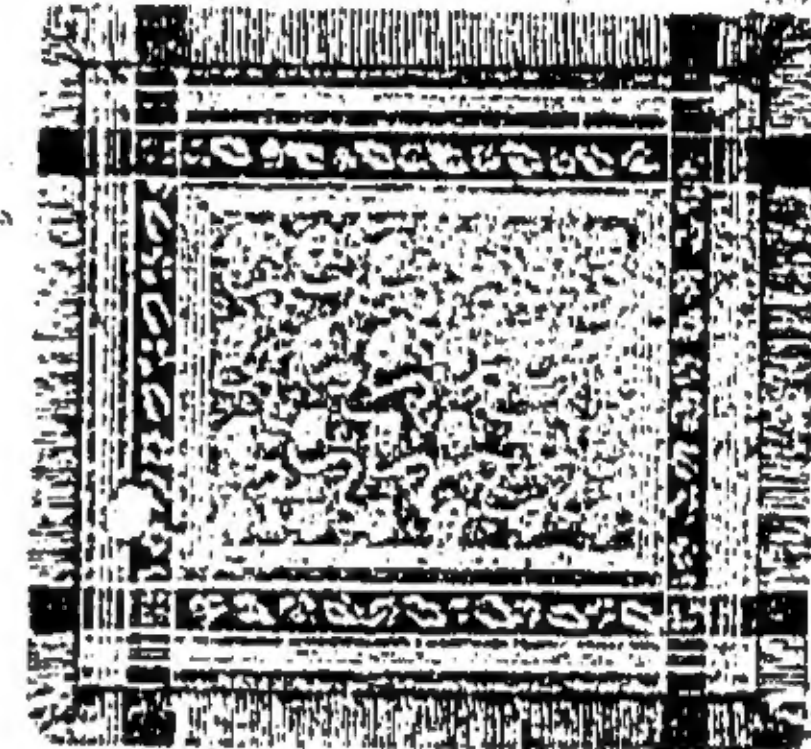
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Professors of Chemistry, states:—"The water itself

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Connecting Steamer YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS TO COLOMBO	Leave Yokohama	Leave Colombo	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave Marseilles	Due at London	Due at Yokohama
		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Monday	Friday	Monday
		Thurs.	Tues.	Satur.			
July 29	DEVANHA	July 28	Aug. 1	MONGOLIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 4	
Aug. 6	DELTA	Aug. 11	Aug. 15	ROYALTY	Sept. 12	Sept. 18	
Aug. 20	HIMALAYA	Aug. 24	Aug. 28	MAJESTY	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	
Sept. 3	ARADIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16	
Sept. 17	ASSAYE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MALAJA	Friday	Oct. 23	
Oct. 1	DEVANHA	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12	

"THE ATTENTION OF Passengers is drawn to the Accelerated Arrival of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth & London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday & London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.55 p.m. on Saturday.

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3rd SALOON "C" " " " " " "	£14.	£8.
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5th SALOON "E" " " " " " "	£5.	£3.
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STEAMERS	Leave Yokohama	Leave Shanghai	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave Marseilles	Leave London
	about	about	about	about	about	about
SYRIA	July 31	July 30	Aug. 5	Aug. 11	Sept. 9	Sept. 20
MAJESTY	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	Aug. 19	Aug. 25	Sept. 23	Oct. 4
MALTA	Aug. 18	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 7	Oct. 18
SARDINIA	Sept. 1	Sept. 10	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Oct. 21	Nov. 1
SYRIA	Sept. 15	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	Oct. 6	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
MAJESTY	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 29

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2nd SALOON 150 SINGLE: 175 RETURN.

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2nd SALOON 140 SINGLE.

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S.S. "SEATTLE MARU" Capt. T. Saito. Thursday, 3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

S.S. "MEXICO MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi. Wednesday, 16th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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For FOCHOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "KALIO MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto. Wednesday 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.

For TAMSUI via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "DAIJI MARU" Capt. K. Murakami. Sunday 23rd August at Noon.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK & SINGAPORE

KENTUCKY.

THE Steamship

Captain A. J. Lee, having arrived from

the above Port, Consignees of Cargo

are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Shanghai Steamship

Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, and

stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods

are to be examined on MONDAY, 24th

instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within five

teen days of the steamer's arrival here after

which dates they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th

instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 17, 1914. 928

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS,

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE

THE S.S. Den of Delia having arrived

from the above ports, Consignees of

Cargo by her are hereby informed that all

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

Godowns and are extra hazardous Godowns

of the Hongkong & Shanghai Steamship

Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, and

stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, chafed and damaged packages

are to be left in the Godowns, where

they will be examined on 24th August,

at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 1 day of arrival

otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us

in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless

notice is given to the contrary by the

owner.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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Hongkong, Aug. 18, 1914. 921

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

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FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

SINGAPORE

THE Co's Steamship Namang, having

arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that

their Goods will be delivered from

alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remain-

ing on board after 4 p.m. the 18th inst.,

will be landed at Consignees' risk and

expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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Hongkong, August 18, 1914. 930

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well, London, E.C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

Kowloon Bay

SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS.
VESSELS IN STEEL OR WOOD, STEAM OR MOTOR DRIVEN, TUGS,
BARGES, STEAM OR OIL LIGHTERS, LAUNCHES,
MOTOR YACHTS AND HOUSEBOATS.

ROOFS, BRIDGES, STEEL BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.
SMART STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BAZAAR IN AID OF FLOOD
RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE SOLICIT THE AID OF THE PUBLIC, AND WILL BE
PLEASED TO RECEIVE GIFTS OF ARTICLES OF ANY DESCRIPTION
FOR THE ABOVE.

LAU CHU PAU,

CHAIRMAN.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
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WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

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FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

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JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

EMERY GLASS BLACK CLOTH PAPER LEAD

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, WELLINGTON, ENGLAND.

TO LET

TO LET.
OFFICES in HOTEL MANSIONS,
From 1st September next.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, July 7, 1914. 802

TO LET

TO LET.
2 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the
2nd Floor of Bello Buildings, 31,
Wyndham Street.
Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press,
Hongkong, July 11, 1914. 819

TO LET

TO LET.
BOARD and Residence in private family
on upper level.
Apply to—
"PAX"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 13, 1914. 821

TO LET

TO LET.
GODOWNS in Ice House Street.
Apply HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, May 21, 1914. 843

TO LET

TO LET.
A HACIENDA E., No. 74, Mount
Kailash Road.
Apply CHAMBER & MCDY,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 2, 1914. 415

TO LET

TO LET.
LARGE AIRY HOUSE containing 18
rooms at the back of Electric Tram-
way Company suitable for big family or
private business house, 3 bedrooms facing
Bowling Green. Adjoining terrace.
Apply to—
A. G. HEWLETT,
Architect No. 22, Queen's Rd. Central,
Or the Lan Tai Insurance Co.,
24 Lombard Street East,
Hongkong, August 4, 1914. 904

TO LET

TO LET.
FROM 1st SEPTEMBER, 1914.
IN CANTON on SHAMEN Lot 55.
The premises now in the occupation
of the BANK OF TAIWAN, Ltd.,
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 809

TO LET

TO LET.
LARGE airy front room on upper
level—cool—well furnished—good
view of the harbour.
Apply to—
"XXX"
c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, August 11, 1914. 920

TO LET

TO LET.
TO BE LET from 1st August, AIMAI
VILLAS No. 3, Austin Avenue,
Kowloon, comprising 5 big airy rooms etc.
Apply to—
PATELL & Co.,
79, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, August 5, 1914. 903

TO LET

TO LET.
TOP FLAT HUMPHREYS BUILD-
INGS, Kowloon. Immediate
occupation if desired.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, August 1, 1914.

TO LET

TO LET.
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
O LET the South West portion of the
First Floor, including Treasury on
Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the
German Bank.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, June 16, 1914. 73

TO LET

TO LET.
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be
beaten; it is equalled. For Broad
Tables, comfortable seats with Wines &
Liquors.

Chs. J. Gaupp & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

HIGHEST QUALITY ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Nautical and Surveying Instruments.

ZEISS Prism Binoculars.

Gold and Silver Watches by
best ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN makers.

SILVER and PRINCE'S PLATE WARE
from MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd., LONDON.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD.

HOTELS

THE
STATION HOTEL

NATHAN ROAD,

KOWLOON.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FANS.

BATH-ROOM TO EACH ROOM.

Cold and Hot Water throughout.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BARS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

Private Dining Room.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

For Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER.

Tel. No. K129. Tel. Address: "STATION."

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1912. 306

KINGSCLEERE HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

UNRIVALLED position in the Hill

Gardens, overlooking the Botanical

Gardens and facing the Harbour.

Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously

fitted Bathrooms. Telephone and Electric

Fans.

Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms

throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Kingscleere."

A.B.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1206

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

A. Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373. R. H. NORTH.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

MARQUEE

STEAMERS PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

July 28, *Ville de la Ciotat*, Wurtemberg.July 31, *Mitani*, Korea.July 31, *Druckman*, Kerman.

ARRIVAL FROM CHINA.

July 31, *Adriatic*, Brindisi, *Chalder*.Furti *Budapest*, *Goben*.

STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE.

Mails.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *R.M.S. Empress* of

India arrived at Vancouver on the

15th August.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *a.s. Monipia* ar-

rived at San Francisco on the 25th

August, at about daylight.

The *a.s. Tenda*, from Calcutta, has left

Singapore, and may be expected here

on or about the 21st August.

The *a.s. Tenda* sailed from Calcutta on

the 8th August, and may be ex-

pected here on or about the 24th Aug.

The *Shire Line*, Ltd.'s *a.s. Carnarvon* is

to sail from Vancouver on the 19th

July, due here on the 25th August.

Last Arrivals.

The *Mogul Line*'s *a.s. Errol* sailed from

United Kingdom on 11th July, and

is due to arrive here on or about the

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